

The National Republican.

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Amusements.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Ada Gray in *East Lynne*. FORDS.—Thatcher, Princess & West's Minstrels. DIME THEATRE.—Madness and evening performance.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office either in person or by postal card.

THE New Jersey democrats threaten to bolt. The convention broke up in wild confusion. The republicans are happy.

THE game of base ball yesterday at Athletic park was worth seeing. Eight and a half innings without a run shows good playing.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR will leave Washington this afternoon for New York, where he will serve as one of the pallbearers at the funeral of Hugh J. Hastings.

A DUEL would have come off in Canada yesterday but one of the principals was not there. After all, that is the only real sensible way to fight a duel.

MR. DEZENHOF and his few faithful followers, having bolted the regular coalition organization, are now bolting each other. Their county convention at Portsmouth yesterday split into two factions, and nominated two candidates.

THE National Union League has taken a big contract on its shoulders. It has arranged a series of union meetings throughout the south for the purpose of disseminating new political light among the masses. It is a hard job to convert Ephraim when old Eph is joined to his idols.

THE expedition of the Proteus has been a total failure, news thereof having been telegraphed from St. John's to the signal service office in this city last night. The ship was crushed in an ice pack in latitude 78° and sunk July 23. Luckily Lieut. Garlington and party, as well as the crew, were saved. The north pole still remains a terra incognita.

NEITHER France nor China seem anxious to fight, and a foreign war is not one of the probabilities of '83. The latest cable advices indicate that both nations desire peace. Negotiations for the settlement of the vexed Tonquin question are going steadily forward, and the prospect is that the Gians and the Mongols will be as good friends as ever.

MR. JOHN C. CALHOUN, grandson of the great "nullifier," of South Carolina, and now a cotton planter of Arkansas, appeared before the senate labor committee yesterday and gave the country his view of the situation. Mr. Calhoun said he thought "the negro ought to be eliminated from politics." That was what his famous progenitor thought.

THE pleasing intelligence is telegraphed from Kansas that a sugar mill at Hatchinson has succeeded in turning out a genuine crystalline from the sorghum saccharum. In a state where prohibition is in full force and the virtuous people have long since abandoned the pernicious custom of "takin' sugar in thern," it is difficult to understand why a cane mill should be considered an absolute necessity.

IT was very cruel in the Hon. Joel Parker not to come forward and "have the party" in New Jersey. In the face of the most pathetic, not to say patriotic, appeals Joe was obdurate to the last, and on the second ballot Mr. Leon Abbott was nominated for governor. When the huzzle call of the party began to float over the cranberry bogs of New Jersey, Mr. Parker put his ear close to the ground and, after listening, said, "Not for Joe."

LAST Wednesday night seven cowboys went into a cabin on a Texas rancho, locked the door, blew out the kerosene lamp, and began an indiscriminate firing with navy revolvers on each other. Five of them "billed" the floor and the remaining two "vamosed" the rancho. These are the men whom the Hon. Thomas Ochiltree, in a somewhat recent interview, described as the "brave chivalrous of the Chippaw." A more appropriate title would be the "bad bull beaters of the bush."

WITH the approach of the equinoctial season old Father Neptune has gone on his annually recurring bender, and is making it delicately dangerous for those who go down to the sea. The September gales have been fiercer than ever known, and scores of lightly built vessels have been rent in twain and their living freight carried to the bottom of the ocean. When all the ports have sent in their list of vessels lost and the floating wrecks have been counted by passing ships, the catalogue will be a long and melancholy one.

THE democratic party is wholly dishonest on the tariff question, as on all others. In 1854 it carried Pennsylvania for Polk and Dallas on the tariff of 1852, which was a tariff for protection. In 1856, by the casting vote of Vice President Dallas, a Pennsylvanian, it abolished the tariff it was thus pledged to maintain and passed the Walker tariff of 1856, which was hostile to protection. In 1859 the party declared for free trade. In 1862, after bawling for revenue reform and denouncing the high war tariff, it nominated for president Horace Greeley, the ablest expounder and most earnest advocate of a high protective

(tariff) the country ever had, except Henry Clay. In 1870 the party was for "a tariff only for revenue," and in 1880 it was for "a tariff for revenue only." In 1881 it is balancing itself between protection and free trade, favoring each, both, and neither. Watsonson preaches mornings and Randall in the evenings. The voters may take their choice if they will only vote the democratic ticket. The party has neither principle nor prejudice on the tariff question. It is in favor of whatever the man wants who has not yet voted on election day. It is all things to all men, and issues its promises on both sides of public questions as freely as ever a spendthrift issued his notes. It wants the offices, and if it could get power and should be called on to redeem its pledges it would pay them off in double-faced convention resolutions, which could be construed opposite ways. Such is the confidence game of the democracy.

A Bourbon Orator in Shenandoah.

"If I had the power I would wheel every United States court house out of this state." So spoke the Hon. David S. Henkle, a bourbon-funder, in a public speech at the court house in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, in the state of Virginia, on Monday last. Of course Mr. Henkle would abolish the United States courts, if he had the power. He is a representative of a political party, the only reason of which for existing is founded on its undying regret at the failure of the attempt to blot the United States from the map of the world. But Mr. Henkle happily has not the power to abolish either the United States or its court. He is seeking in vain the honor of a seat in the Virginia senate as a representative of the district composed of the counties of Page and Shenandoah. These are two of the three counties where, from of old, has dwelt the famous "Tenth Legion of Democracy." The Shenandoah valley will ever be renowned in song and story for the heroism and self-sacrifice of its people during the civil war. Nearly all the men were in the army. Women there were known to rush from their houses and seize the bridles of retreating confederate cavalymen (not their neighbors) to arrest their backward march, and boys of 14 ran away from home to fight for the confederacy. The fidelity of the people to the confederate cause could not be shaken, and their substance was gladly volunteered to the ill-fated confederates who passed through. It was in the home of this brave people that Mr. David S. Henkle made the utterances above quoted. But when he made it he knew that the majority of them were as noble and honorable in peace as they were valiant in war, and that they are now as true to the government of the United States as they were to the confederacy. He knew that they had just turned his bourbon friends out of the county offices, as in 1881 they had voted to turn them out of the state offices. He knew that he was speaking in the home of Riddleberger, the gallant confederate captain, chosen by the readjusted state of Virginia as one of her representatives in the United States senate. He knew that he was in a county which is anti-bourbon by more than three hundred majority, and that the adjoining county of Page, the other part of his senatorial district, is the same way by nearly twice that majority. And yet so blind is the bourbon instinct, so devoted forever to struggle perversely against fate, that here we see this bourbon funder—a gentleman by no means lacking in ability—foolishly declaiming against the courts of the United States, as though he thought that the way to reach the people's hearts. We regret to see such a spirit prevailing to any extent, but we rejoice that it has been left behind long ago as unworthy of the age by a majority of the independent, progressive, and resolute people who inhabit the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah. The bourbons to whom Mr. Henkle belongs will be wheeled out long in advance of the United States court houses.

Another Reform.

There is a rumor abroad that a measure will be introduced on the first day of the coming session of congress prohibiting any interference whatever with elections by members of the republican party. The projector, who is a democrat, has assurances of the support of the better element of the republican party, who have seen with anxiety for several years a growing disposition on the part of some republicans to participate in the elections. The rights of the people cannot be maintained if the work is to continue of republicans voting for republicans at the polls. The scheme is to create a commission of three to purify elections from republican politics. There will be a branch commission in each state, and little ones in each precinct. There will be a competitive examination of applicants for the right to vote, and none will acquire that right who cannot show that they have ceased to be politicians, and that they regard with favor the claim of the democracy to be credited with non-partisanship and likewise with a banking for reform. The offices held by republicans having had the political blood let out of them by reform the only remaining menace to free institutions is the interference of republicans with ballots, at the polls. The machine republicans are expected to resist this great reform movement, but they will be jumped on by all the truly good papers, and with a monopoly of the voting placed by statute in the hands of the non-partisan bourbon moshack democracy the country will be saved. Some factious politicians have raised the question of the constitutionality of this proposed reform, but no trifling objection like that need stand for a moment in the way. The constitution is not binding upon reformers, and can be suspended at any time when it may be necessary to tie the hands of republican voters or officials. Can it be doubted that the power of appointment, though limited by the constitution to the president, the heads of departments, and the courts, may be wholly wrested from them and placed in the hands of a commission of persons outside of the government? If it should become apparent to civil service reformers that the president and his cabinet contemplated a subversion of the republic by the corrupt use of their appointing power, it would be in order to suspend the constitution,

back and gag the president and his advisers (metaphorically, of course), and transfer their duties to most any three inexperienced and unknown men who would certify their own superiority to all human weaknesses. If, then, the law making power, inspired by reformers, may thus render harmless republican officials, why may it not do as much to the republicans in the ranks? We bespeak for the measure referred to the careful consideration of all those republicans who believe that democratic testimony against republicans is always true, and who insist that the republican party is only right when it takes the course pointed out by its democratic enemies.

THE democratic party, having a large majority of the next house of representatives, will be responsible for any failure to inaugurate such a reform in the tariff as its newspaper organs declare to be the great necessity of the time. It will not do to neglect this duty on the ground that a republican senate and president stand in the way of success. They did not allow the same causes to deter them in 1879 from passing appropriation bills containing partisan legislation through the house, and finally refusing appropriations for the army and for expenses of the law department because they could not get the price demanded therefor—to wit, the repeal of laws for the protection of the ballot box at federal election.

"SHEENEY" MIKE has found a convenient bondsmen, and the district jail no longer affords him shelter. It is extremely doubtful whether he will again see the inside of its hospitable walls in the near future, since the percentage of those who return for trial after once getting out on bail is very small. Mike was under indictment for several robberies committed in the district, and it is believed that he could give valuable evidence in the detective cases, which are to come up next month if he would do so. It is a little curious that he should have found bail so easily and promptly under the circumstances, and it will be absolutely astounding if he appears when wanted. It is to be hoped his bondsmen will be held to the terms of his bond.

GOV. SHELTON, of New Mexico, writes a beautiful letter to the acting secretary of the interior, setting forth the great natural advantages of that territory, the happiness of the people, the splendid prosperity, the glorious future. But the governor said nothing about the new Mexican cowboy, whose bill pocket bulges out as big as the hump on the back of the Arabian camelus dromedarius, and who carries in his left bootleg a knife as big as a hand saw. Gov. Shelton should not have omitted this attraction. It is the bullwhacker of the prairies who makes the southwest so beautifully and sadly romantic.

A TRUCE will be patched up between the several branches of the New York city democracy, which will last through the state convention and until the city nominations are made. But when the fresh meat comes to be fed to the animals in a menagerie, then the business begins. The Tammany lion will be on hand when the city plunder comes to be fought for, and he will then decide for himself what shall be his share, after which the state candidates and committee will be allowed to do the harmonizing. The state committee may make the politics of the country, but John Kelly will make those of the town.

THE Virginia bourbons are more anxious to know how the readjusters will vote next year than they are to have the same information concerning some of their own candidates for the legislature. How do they think straight republican Wickham will vote? If his casting vote would destroy the present unfair and outrageous bourbon gerrymander of congressional districts, is he safe for the bourbons? And if he is pledged to them, how can he be the honest and unwavering republican he professes to be? Have the bourbons joined the straight republican party or swallowed it?

WILL the Virginia delegation in the next democratic national convention offer a resolution denouncing the Riddleberger law as repudiation and the readjusters as repudiators? If not, how can they claim to have been sincere in their fierce tirades of the past? And if they do, how can they ask readjusters how they will vote? Will they say that they heartily indorse all that Mahone has done, and that, therefore, they detest Mahone? Is readjusterism good sound democracy or not? Which side are the bourbons on of the debt question, anyhow?

THE old democratic war horses of Indiana sniff at the feed box labeled "the governorship," but seem afraid to put their noses in it. They each fear defeat, and each one prefers to stand aloof and say after the disaster, "Thou can't not say I did it." McDonald, Hendricks, and English each generously yields precedence to the others. The Indiana republican leaders are all ready to obey their party call, be it to lead or to follow. The successor of Gov. Porter will be a republican.

TILDEN makes no noise. Neither does a spider weaving his web. But the spider catches all the more flies for his silence. So will Tilden. The old man's head is working. He will agree to let Kelly get into the pantry where the New York sweetmeats are if Kelly will help him to get away with the key to the white house. They are both for the people.

A FEW years hence, when the capital has extended its limits so far that Baltimore will be known as North Washington, just as Georgetown is now known as West Washington, Lord Baltimore can be given a reception which will, perhaps, put the grand display of last evening considerably in the shade. As it is, however, Baltimore attends to the business annually in a very creditable way in spite of unfavorable weather.

been "requested" to attend to this work. It is one he cannot do too quickly or too carefully. If anything is needed in this direction it should be provided at once.

IS considering the claims of statesmen in the democratic party for the presidential nomination, it would seem that Senator Pendleton ought to stand high. He invented the scheme for paying off "the bloated bondholders" in greenbacks, when these were at a large discount, and he was the father of the civil service reform act. He would certainly be very strong among the old subscribers to Brick Pomero's paper, and among the civil service reformers he could not fail to be a favorite. Hardly will be beaten, but Ohio will still have her Pendleton, around whom her democrats can rally for 1884.

THE better class of Massachusetts democrats are as sorely exercised over the antics of their bad boy Butler as the better class of the republicans were before his amputation from their organization. The luck which has attended his exclusion from select republican circles may cause the democracy to rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of.

WASHINGTON did its full share to make the Oriole pageant in Baltimore last evening a success. Our military companies made a magnificent showing in the procession; the capital is always glad to lend a helping hand to its principal suburb in any of its many praiseworthy enterprises.

THE name of the man whom Dana particularly desires should be turned out is Robinson—William H. He is collector of the port of New York. Dana regards it as a rapist thing for any man but himself to hold the office which he begged so hard of two presidents.

If the visiting druggists do not go away with a good impression of the capital city it certainly will not be the fault of our local apothecaries. They have not only done themselves credit by their hospitality, but they have given the city cause to be proud of them.

THE racers are already arriving at the Ivy City track, and nothing but bad weather is now likely to prevent a successful meeting in October.

Soothing the White Jacks.

Philosophical Paper.
The great white Spanish Jackass is, in degree, as precious as a barb of the purest blood. Negotiations almost diplomatic in their complexity have to be gone through before such a kine dog can be obtained. An Englishman, it is said, who thought that he had completed the purchase of such a jackass, was told by the proprietor of the arrogant animal that yet another formality had to be gone through with before Don Moke could be shipped to England—his blood had not been assayed for the blood and lodging with six months salary in advance of the jackass's compadre, whose special function it was to play the guitar to him when he was sad.

They All Bowled Low.

Chicago News.
That the Indian is a diplomat has frequently been asserted, but it has been demonstrated by the speech of one of the chiefs to the senate committee, composed of Logan, Dawes, and Cameron, who are visiting the Sioux tribe. He said: "We listen with respect to the men, as we understand that one of them is to be our next great father." Then Logan, Dawes, and Cameron all placed their hands on their breasts and bowed very low, while the chiefs all grinned.

Fixing Themselves for Soft Jobs.

Kansas City Journal.
The Chicago papers have gone into the business of fixing presidents. The *New York Tribune* and the *Chicago Tribune* are suspected of entertaining a secret affection for Senator John Logan, and the *Inter Ocean* does not conceal its love for Senator Conkling. We believe the Chicago editors could be persuaded to accept cabinet positions, and are fixing themselves.

Presidential Dry Bones.

Attainin' Condition.
Mr. Hendricks did well to carry his valise to the top of the train. We cordially invite the attention of Editor Watson to the fact that the old ticket is shaking itself together like the dry bones in the valley.

THE Creek Indian Troubles Settled.
The report of the commission appointed to adjust the differences existing between the factions of the Creek Indian nation in the Indian territory has just been received at the interior department. It gives a long and full history of the events which led to the recent disturbances, and states that a satisfactory settlement of the troubles of these Indians was had at a conference held in Muskogee.

The leaders of the factions united in an agreement to use their best efforts to secure such legislation by the national council as would permanently end the differences. They recognized the binding force of existing treaties, agreed to reduce the expenses of local government by a reduction of representation in the council, and to grant full amnesty for all crimes committed by the Indians prior to the execution of the agreement. They also united in recommending a reorganization of the "Light Horse" and the dismissal of some of the officers and men, and placed a waiting order, for the purpose of auditing claims for property destroyed in the late disorder. They also bound themselves to abide by the result of the approaching election.

Bids were opened at the Treasury department yesterday for safe and vault work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. The Hall Safe and Lock company, of Cincinnati, and George L. Damon, of Boston, were the only bidders. The bids of the Hall Safe and Lock company were nearly 100 per cent. higher than those of Damon, although the bids of the latter were nearly 30 per cent. higher than in previous years. The contract will be awarded to George L. Damon.

The Korean Embassy.

A telegram was received at the postoffice department yesterday from Chicago from the Korean embassy stating that the ambassadors will arrive in Washington at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The party will consist of eleven persons. Arrangements have not yet been completed for their reception, but they will probably be provided with quarters at the Arlington.

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to \$285,000.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$417,500, and from customs \$603,928.

The Treasury department purchased 200,000 ounces of fine silver yesterday for the mint at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

Bids were opened at the Treasury department yesterday for furnishing public buildings for furniture for the new United States courthouse and postoffice, Philadelphia. The Robert Mitchell Furniture company, Cincinnati, put in two bids—one for \$10,093 and the other for \$20,497.

VIRGINIA POSTMASTERS.

Postmaster General Gresham Declines to Remove Mr. Jones—Mr. Rue's Resignation.

In answer to Mr. Dezenhof's request for the removal of Postmaster Jones, of Haydon, Va., the postmaster general has addressed him the following note:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—JOHN P. DEZENHOF, WASHINGTON, D. C.—SIR: Your letter of the 10th inst. calling my attention to the fact that J. R. Jones, a member of the Virginia state senate, is holding the office of postmaster at Haydon, in Loudoun county, Va., is in relation to the exclusive order dated Jan. 17, 1872, was duly received. Referring to that order you will find excepted from its operation postmasters "the emoluments of whose offices do not exceed \$500 per annum." Mr. Jones's salary as postmaster is less than \$500. The records of this department show that the office at Haydon became vacant on the death of Mary E. Jones, and that Mr. J. R. Jones was appointed to fill the vacancy on the 10th. Hon. Joseph Morgan and others, who recommended him for the appointment, stated that he was a man of good character and competent. His record as postmaster seems to be good.

Very respectfully,
W. L. GRESHAM,
Postmaster General.

The resignation of Postmaster Rue, of Norfolk, has been received at the postoffice department. It is as follows:
NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 13, 1883.—SIR: Responding to yours of the 10th inst., I beg to say: 1. That while it was my purpose, at the time, to resign my seat in the senate of Virginia, before qualifying as postmaster at Norfolk, I did not understand that step to have been a condition of my appointment. I was not aware that the senate had been discussed in that relation, nor until now I understand that the executive order was any longer in force, or that it had been rescinded. 2. That while I do not find anything either in the constitution of the United States or Virginia, nor in this commonwealth, which renders a federal officer ineligible to a seat in the senate of Virginia, I do find that while the recent in-spector's report upon the condition of the postoffice at Norfolk furnishes no ground of complaint, and while I am proud to have my position as senator until the legislature meets in December next, to interfere with my time and duties as postmaster at Norfolk, and while the legislative assembly is so limited by law that my absence from the postoffice would not be greater than might be covered by leave accepted by me, I do not feel that I can in obedience to the spirit and intent of the "executive order" cheerfully elect to resign my place as postmaster at Norfolk, and do here and now tender such resignation because I will not, whatever the penalty, sacrifice by any act of mine the interest of the people of the city of Norfolk, which I have thus far accepted. Yours truly,
M. P. RUE,
Postmaster General.

Mr. Rue's resignation has been accepted, and Mr. James W. Long has been appointed postmaster at Norfolk.

Amount of Money in Circulation.

The following statement showing the amount of money in circulation has been compiled by the first comptroller of the treasury: National bank notes outstanding Sept. 1, 1883, \$333,834,542; legal tender notes outstanding Sept. 1, 1883, \$346,681,016; silver certificates outstanding Sept. 1, 1883, \$75,909,071; gold certificates outstanding Sept. 1, 1883, \$25,272,440; total paper circulation, \$833,757,069; gold coin in circulation Feb. 1, 1883, \$527,375,922; silver (legal tender) in circulation Feb. 1, 1883, \$125,405,980; silver (other than legal tender) in circulation Feb. 1, 1883, \$50,365,501; total gold and silver circulation, \$743,447,573; total paper circulation, \$833,757,069; total coin circulation, \$743,447,573; grand total, \$1,577,104,642. Assuming the total population to be 52,000,000 the distribution per capita would be \$30.25.

Payments to Subcontractors.

The postmaster general has issued an order, by which order No. 573, of May 15, 1883, is modified so as to require contractors who desire credit for payments to subcontractors of record to file notices of intention to make such payments in the office of the second assistant postmaster general, division of inspection, within ten days after the expiration of the quarter to which such payment or proposed payment relates, and to file in said office within thirty days after the expiration of the quarter the prescribed receipt showing the payment.

The President's Movements.

It is not likely that there will be a cabinet meeting to-day. The President will probably leave Washington this afternoon for New York to attend the funeral of his old friend Mr. Hugh Hastings. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, and the President has been requested to act as one of the pallbearers. Whether he will then return to Washington or extend his trip further has not yet been determined.

An Army Renoun.

Gen. Gresham, Leggett, McArthur, Bolknapp, Hedrick, Tuttle, and Sanders, all of whom had commands connected with Crook's Iowa brigade, of the 17th corp, have accepted invitations to attend its reunion at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Sept. 20 and 27. The brigade lost over 1,100 officers and men in the war. Capt. H. H. Root, Mount Vernon, Iowa, is secretary.

The Riverdale Boilers.

Gen. Dumont has instructed Inspector Starbuck to obey the summons of the coroner and produce pieces of the boilers of the steamer Riverdale at the inquest, but to retain samples in his possession at all times. An inspector is directed also to adjourn investigation which he is pursuing when he is required by the coroner.

An Ill-fated Still Capture.

Revenue Agents Brown and Young reported yesterday to the commissioner of internal revenue the seizure of an illicit distillery near Fullahoma, Tenn. The property captured is valued at more than \$4,000.

The Postal Notes.

A statement prepared at the money order office based upon the returns for one week from 100 of the smaller money order offices, shows that 42 per cent. of the money transmitted by the money order service was in postal notes.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, of the ordnance department, has been ordered to foundry duty in Philadelphia.

Leave of absence for six months to take effect on or about Oct. 15, 1883, has been granted Capt. Peter D. Vroom, 3d cavalry.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, has been granted First Lieut. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st cavalry.

Leave of absence until June 1, 1884, has on account of ill health been granted Cadet Samuel D. Auld, fourth class, United States Military academy.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. John Smith, regimental quartermaster 4th infantry, Jan. 30, 1883, has been extended six months on account of sickness.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the 3d cavalry have been made: First Lieut. Gustav C. Doane, from troop A to troop H; First Lieut. Edward J. McClernagh, from troop H to troop A; Lieut. Doane will proceed to join the troop to which he has been transferred.

Comdr. Charles J. Barclay, ordered to command the Alert, sixth of October. Lieut. James N. Graydon, Ensigns W. W. Richman and G. H. Wilkes, Naval Cadets E. B. Weeks, Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt, and Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross to the Alert, sixth of October. Lieut. William Kilburn to the St. Louis, first of October. Lieut. B. A. Fiske to duty in the bureau of ordnance, first of October. Boatswain John McCaffrey and Sailmaker J. C. Hebert to the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard first of October. Ensign A. B. Clements, detached from the Ranger, instant, and ordered to the Alert, sixth of October. Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Simon from the naval hospital Yokohama, Japan, to the Alert, instant. Ensign S. J. Brown from the naval observatory, and ordered to the Alert sixth of October. Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simon from the naval hospital Yokohama, Japan, to the Alert, instant. Boatswain John McCaffrey and Sailmaker J. A. Birdall from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

After "The University of Göttingen." Where? In looking glass 1 see
My ready old exterior
I think I never will get free
Of debt while I stay in the Department of Interior.

For clothing, room, and landlord's fee
At boarding house inferior,
I "live in" all my salary,
The stipend I draw to the Department of Interior.

Which leaves no shooks for poor me
To layish on my "dearie," or
For sears, Germans, or for sears
Shore plus jures while I'm in the Department of Interior.

And so I am obliged to flee
To him with "gail" superior,
Who takes his cash at 10 per cent.
Per month, to cloke who work at Department of Interior.

Deside one never can foresee
(In cabs he gets quite "beery" or
For governmental police-ec)
When he'll be bounced out from the Department of Interior.

"Just as I am, without one plea!"
Oh, Morguls of Interior!
I throw myself on your mercy-ec,
And pray I'll never reach the Department of Interior.

—Jef. Joslyn.

WHAT is a boom without a "bar"? I

ARKANSAS is working up its lumber mine. Within three years the number of saw mills in the state has increased from 319 to over 1,200.

MR. EVARTS's speech at the North Carolina railway committee weighed twenty-seven pounds and was used to drive the last spike in its desecration in England and America.

THE statement that Bismarck is the strongest statesman in the world is confirmed by a paragraph which says that he mixes onions with his beer.

SUMMER resort bonifices will not be obliged to employ assistants to help them count their profits. The day has been frigid for most of them.

A ST. LOUIS brewer was killed the other day by being struck with the head of an exploding beer barrel. Getting at danger heads is extremely dangerous.

AN engineer estimates that it will cost \$5,000,000 to build a railway bridge across the Mississippi at New Orleans, less than half the cost of the St. Louis bridge.

IN the light of recent episodes the Norristown Herald thinks it would be a misnomer to call a southern duel a "sham battle." Somebody always gets hurt in a sham battle.

A CALIFORNIA paper asserts that when a Lake county man wants mail water he pumps soap, butter, and old tin cans into his well, and the liquid soon tastes bad enough to go 1,500 miles for.

IT is said that for twenty-five years no saloon has been allowed in Edwards county, Illinois, and that during that time the county has contributed only one criminal to the penitentiary.

"IS that dog mad?" he asked the boy as the animal dashed by. "I looked at it," replied the boy. "I just see a butcher take a piece of meat away from him and kick him six feet into the air."

A UTICA clergyman had occasion to refer in a sermon to the prophet Jonah, and the report says that he delicately spoke of him as having "passed three days and three nights in the whale's-ahem—belly."

OVER 40,000 miles of railway have been built in the United States since and including 1879. This is about one-third of the entire mileage of the country. Last year alone the amount raised to build these roads was over \$700,000,000.

MRS. MINNIE HARK, with an excellent company, including Constantine Siemering, the pianist, is giving concerts this month in the principal New York theatres. At these concerts a complete act of grand opera in full costume is rendered as part of the programme.

SENATOR EDMUNDS pays a tribute to the western reporter by calling him a very intelligent man. The senator is correct. In nine cases out of ten the American newspaper reporter, no matter what part of the country he may be located in, represents the progress, intelligence, and poverty of the country.—Leavenworth Times.

NEW TACOMA, a thriving young town in Washington territory, already has forty lawyers, the total population being but 3,500. The local paper says each one of the forty came with the idea that he was to be the principal man in the territory; and in due time a United States senator.

WILLIAM SWINTON, the war correspondent of the New York Times, and